15/12/22

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA ASSOCIATION'S

M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057

CLASS TEST

Class: **M.Com.: Part I – Semester I**

Sub: **Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility**

Date: Max Marks: **40** Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's Sign& Date

Seat No. in Figures

In words ____________________

Marks in Figures Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total   in Words   **Sign of the Examiner** ____________

Instructions: (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

Q:1 A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12): **10 marks**

1. 'Ethos' is Greek word which means ________.
   a) Spirituality b) Religion
   c) Character d) Customs
2. ______ is the source of Business Ethics
   a) Religion b) Business
   c) Government d) Society
3. ________ Theory holds that the ends or consequences of an act determine whether the act is good or bad.
   a) Teleological b) Deontological Theory
   c) Virtue Theory d) Justice Theory
4. __________ Theory states that all equals should be treated equally.
   a) Teleological b) Deontological Theory
   c) Virtue Theory d) Justice Theory
5. Business ethics are necessary to ________ the interest of the small scale business firms.
   a) Harm b) Safeguard
   c) Corrupt d) Exploit
6. Ethics committee must meet at least _____ a month
   a) Once b) Twice
   c) Trice d) Five Times
7. ______ means fair and just treatment to all stakeholders
   a) Equity b) Bias
   c) Efficiency d) MBO
8. According to Clause 49 (II) the board must have ________% of Non-Executive Directors.
   a) Twenty b) Fifty
   c) Sixty Six d) Seventy Five

9. Clause _____ of the Listing Agreement is applicable to all listed Companies to improve corporate governance.
a) 41 b) 47
c) 49 d) 51

10. As per Clause 49, gap between two Board Meetings should not exceed ____ days.
a) Thirty b) Sixty
c) Seventy Five d) One Hundred and Twenty

11. Term of every Patent in India is _____ years from the date of filing of Patent application.
a) Ten b) Fifteen
c) Twenty d) Thirty

12. Fair advertising is _____ advertising.
a) Aggressive b) Exaggerated
c) Overstated d) Honest

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8): **10 marks**

1. Values

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2. Corporate Ethics

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3. Code of Ethics

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4. Corporate Governance

5. Virtue Theory

6. Kant's Categorical Imperative

7. Trusteeship Principle

8. Patents

Q:3 **Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):** **20 marks**

1. Define Business Ethics. Explain the features of Business Ethics.
2. Elaborate on Mahatma Gandhiji's doctrine of Ahimsa
3. Explain the importance of Corporate Governance

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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CLASS TEST

Class: **M.Com.: Part I – Semester I**

Sub: <u>Cost and Management Accounting</u>

Date: Max Marks: **40** Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's Sign& Date

Seat No. in Figures

in words ______________________

____

Marks in Figures | | | | | in Words | | Sign of the Examiner ______________

Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total

Instructions: (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

Q:1 A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12): 10 marks

1. If sales are Rs 5,00,000; variable costs are Rs 2,00,000 and fixed cost are Rs 2,40,000; the P/v ratio will be ______.
   a) 20% b) 30%
   c) 60% d) 12%
2. At the break-even point, contribution margin equals total ________.
   a) Variable Cost b) Sales Revenue
   c) Fixed Cost d) Administrative Cost
3. Valuation of stock in marginal costing is done at ___________.
   a) Total Cost b) Prime Cost
   c) Fixed Cost d) Marginal Cost
4. Change in composition of labour causes __________ Variance.
   a) Labour Efficiency b) Labour Mix
   c) Labour Rate d) Labour Base
5. Labour ______ variance arises due to the difference in the standard output specified and the actual output obtained.
   a) Yield b) Volume
   c) Base d) Time
6. A __________ is a location of item or equipment for which cost is ascertained.
   a) Quick Centre b) Cost Centre
   c) Post Centre d) Revision Centre
7. __________ is a cost determined in advance on the basis of scientific analysis of all the circumstances for a certain level of output.
   a) Standard b) Basic
   c) Personal d) Actual
8. Ideal product mix is decided in terms of __________.
   a) Variable Cost b) Total Cost
   c) Sales d) Marginal Cost

9. A cost incurred in the past and hence irrelevant for current decision-making is ________.

a) Fixed Cost
b) Direct Cost
c) Sunk Cost
d) Discretionary Cost

10. EVA is known as ________.

a) Economic Value added
b) Enterprise Value added
c) Market Value added
d) Efficiency Value added

11. Idle time variance is always ________.

a) Favourable
b) Adverse
c) Controllable
d) Optimum

12. Fixed overheads expenditure variance is a difference between ________.

a) Standard fixed overheads and actual fixed overheads
b) Budgeted fixed overheads and actual fixed overheads
c) Fixed overheads and variable overheads
d) Sales less expenses

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8): **10 marks**

1. Margin of Safety

2. Relevant Costs

3. Out of pocket Costs

4. Fixed Overhead Cost Variance

5. Features of Standard Cost

6. Current Standard

7. State any two advantages of marginal costing.

8. Uses of Break Even Analysis

Q:3 **Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):** **20 marks**

1. Disadvantages of Standard Costing

2. The turnover and profits during the two periods were as follows:

	Sales (Rs)	Profits (Rs)
Period I	60 Lakhs	6 Lakhs
Period II	90 Lakhs	12 Lakhs

Assuming that the cost structure and selling prices remain the same in the two periods, calculate:

1. Profit Volume Ratio
2. Break Even Point Sales
3. The Sales required to earn profit of Rs 14 Lakhs
4. Margin of Safety in period II
5. Profit when sales are Rs 50 Lakhs

3. Swami HDL & Co. manufactures a single product at a marginal cost of Rs 480, having selling price of Rs 800 and bears fixed cost of Rs 32,000 annually.

You are required to find out:

a. Contribution per unit
b. Profit-Volume ratio
c. Break even point both in units and value
d. Profit at a sales of 600 units
e. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs 1,28,000
f. Margin of Safety (in units and value) at 300 units

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057

CLASS TEST

Class: **M.Com.: Part I – Semester I**

Sub: **Economics for Business Decisions**

Date: Max Marks: **40** Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's Sign& Date ______

Seat No. in Figures | | | |

in words ______________________

Marks in Figures | | | | | **in Words** | | | **Sign of the Examiner** ______

Q:1	Q:2	Q:3	Total

Instructions: *(1) All questions are compulsory.*
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

Q:1 A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12): **10 marks**

1. _________ revenue is the change in total revenue resulting from a particular decision.
   a) Incremental b) Marginal
   c) Average d) None of the above
2. _____________ efficiency occurs when a goods or services are produced at its lowest possible cost.
   a) Productive b) Allocative
   c) Technical d) Consumption
3. The theory of marginalism was developed by _____________ economist.
   a) Oxford b) Cambridge
   c) Howard d) Stanford
4. The invisible hand theory described by _____________
   a) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo
   c) J.B. Say d) A. Sen
5. _____________ efficiency occurs when goods and services are distributed according to consumer preferences.
   a) Productive b) Allocative
   c) Technical d) Consumption
6. _________has an important role at correcting market failures arising from imperfect competition.
   a) Seller b) Government
   c) Firm d) Individual
7. For convex Isoquant curve marginal rate of technical substitution would be _________.
   a) Declining b) Increasing
   c) Constant d) Vertical
8. Important cause of external diseconomies of scale is _____________.
   a) Pollution b) Cheapening of materials and equipment
   c) Skilled labour d) Managerial economies

9. The Learning curve shows the ___________ in the average input cost of production with rising cumulative total outputs over time.
a) Increment
b) Decline
c) Constant
d) None of the above

10. ___________ costs are those which are independent of output.
a) Fixed
b) Variable
c) Total
d) Marginal

11. In the long run, all costs are ___________.
a) Fixed
b) Variable
c) Rigid
d) None of the above

12. ___________ refer to the lowering of costs that a firm experience when it produces two or more product together rather than each one.
a) Economies of Scale
b) Diseconomies of Scale
c) Economies of Scope
d) Diseconomies of Scope

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8): **10 marks**

1. Twin principles of scarcity and efficiency

2. Public Goods

3. Incremental Principle

4. Production Possible Frontier

5. Economic Profit

6. Implicit Cost

7. Internal Economies

8. Isoquant Map

Q:3 Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3): **20 marks**

1. Discuss the Scope of Business Economics
2. Explain the role of Government in correcting market failure.
3. Explain the Law of return to scale with the help of isoquants.

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057

CLASS TEST

Class: M.Com.: Part I – Semester I

Sub: **Strategic Management**

Date: Max Marks: **40** Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's Sign& Date

Seat No. in Figures

in words ____________________

Marks in Figures

Q:1	Q:2	Q:3	Total

in Words

Sign of the Examiner ____________

Instructions: ***(1)*** *All questions are compulsory.*
(2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
(3) *Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.*

Q:1 Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12): **10 marks**

1. A ______ statement identifies where the organization wants or intends to be in future.

a) Mission, **b)** Vision
c) Positive **d)** Negative

2. The components of internal environment are ________________ in the firm.
a) Doubtful **b)** Controllable
c) Uncontrollable **d)** Maximum

3. "Help people and businesses throughout the world to realize their full potential" is a mission of_______________.
a) Unilever **b)** Godrej
c) Microsoft **d)** L & G

4. The strategic management process is more than just a ________________ to follow.
a) Set of Rules **b)** Goal
c) Legality **d)** System

5. ____________is an example of differentiation business level strategy.
a) Rin **b)** Coca-Cola
c) Frooti **d)** Rolex

6. _____________strategy includes ROI, cash flow, fixed and working capital etc.
a) Human Resource **b)** Marketing
c) Financial **d)** Operational

7. Sometimes strategy formulation is called __________.
a) Strat up strategy **b)** Strategic planning
c) Making Strategy **d)** Structured planning

8. Exxon and Mobil is an example of ________________merger.
a) Concentric **b)** Horizontal
c) Vertical **d)** Conglomerate

9. ____________ is an example of "Dog" in soap segment of Unilever Ltd'.

a) Lux
b) Santur
c) Dove
d) Liril

10. In ETOP techniques "P" stand for ____________

a) Profile
b) Profit
c) Planning
d) Program

11. Traditional method of controlling is including ______________

a) Break even analysis
b) Management Audit
c) MBO
d) PERT

12. In strategic Evaluation Techniques value chain analysis is a part of ________ analysis.

a) Strategic Leap
b) Comparative
c) Comprehensive
d) Internal

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8): **10 marks**

1. Strategic Management Process

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2. Environmental Scanning

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3. Vision

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4. Value-Neutral Strategy

5. Focused Differentiation strategy

6. Delphi method of environmental scanning

7. SWOT Analysis

8. ETOP

Q:3 Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3): **20 marks**

1. Explain the strategic management process with the help of diagram.
2. Describe the functional level strategy of business.
3. Write notes on BCG Matrix and GE nine Matrix cell

Write your answers of Q:3 here: